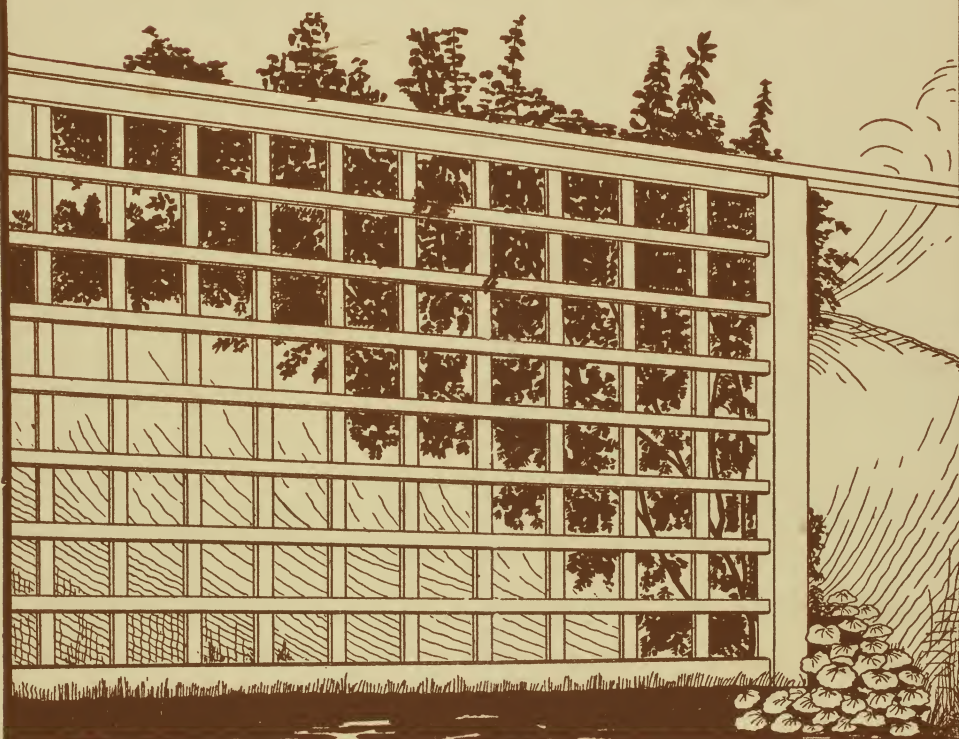


# California Garden



## IN THIS NUMBER

SWEET PEAS  
SNAPDRAGONS AND NEMESIAS  
UNIQUE SET IN LIBRARY  
PRUNING  
ROSES

OCT. 1925

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# The California Garden

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, OCT., 1925,

No. 4

## THE INDIVIDUAL THAT "JUST LOVES FLOWERS"

By L. A. Blochman.

Yes, we have all of us met the individual, be it either he or she, generally the latter, that "just loves flowers". These individuals will go on raving and tell you how they are simply wild and rave and dote on flowers and will then tell you how the reason they have none, is the fact that they live in an apartment, or the soil in their neighborhood is too poor to raise even geraniums. Or maybe their neighbor keeps a dog or children that destroy the young plants as soon as they make their appearance above ground.

Yes they love flowers so much that they would like to have you always keep them supplied with the best you raise, and if possible, and it is agreeable, they would esteem it a great favor if you could deliver them to their homes.

But the individual that really loves flowers always has them themselves. Have you ever noticed that whatever you really love and want, and want long enough and strong enough you always succeed in getting. You may not be successful at first in raising some particular flower of which you are especially fond. But you try different methods of cultivation. You study the habits of your favorite. You watch over the seedlings with a mother's care until finally success crowns your efforts.

You have sometimes noted the tin can flower garden on the window ledge of some tenement. There you will find one who really loves flowers. You will see in the lone room of some shop girl the glass bowl in which a few bulbs are planted, and a small pot with a young plant trying to do its best, then you know you have met a true lover of flowers. The real Romeo and Juliet of flowerdom have flowers of their own. Beware of the individual that finds the adobe too hard to work or that they are not strong enough to work in the garden. Just cite them to Mrs. So-and-so, who, although well in the eighties, still finds time and strength to raise a few posies. She attributes her health and lon-

gevity to her real love for flowers.

Tell them about Mr. Rakeandspade, who was brought here on a litter and has fully recovered through daily outdoor work with his flowers. Then give the individual seed instead of flowers and cuttings and good advice. Then ask them to prove their vaunted love by competing in the next flower show.

### DOUBLE-CROSSING A. E. KUNDERD

(Mr. A. E. Kundred, the well-known Gladioli grower, has been banned from the strict Orthodox church he attended at Goshen, Ind., because by hybridizing Gladioli to produce new varieties he was interfering with the divine scheme of things.—Daily Paper.)

Hybrids to right of them,  
Hqbrids to left of them,  
Hybrids all around them,  
Poor Mr. Kunderd,  
Your Primulinus trade  
Goshen's devout dismayed,  
And so the price you paid—  
From your Church sundered.

O, what a charge they made—  
The flowers you disarrayed,  
Evolving each wondrous shade  
The pollen you plundered,  
Villain! your hands are stained  
With the rich blood you drained—  
Ah! what the world has gained!  
Thanks! Mr. Kunderd.

Their's not to reason why  
Sinners just had to buy  
Your pagan Gladioli.

All the world wondered.  
To such "Glad" charms they fell  
Rapt in a blossomy spell,  
They are the stuff to sell!  
Send me a hundred.

Thornton Heath.

A. J. GRIEVE.  
—Popular Gardening.

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### **THE FERTILIZER SITUATION**

By G. E. Barrett.

We have already had several good articles on fertilizer, but I will add a bit from my own experience. I remember as a youngster in the east my father hired a man to cart away a winter's supply from our barns. In those days it was considered of little value, and even yet in some eastern communities it is unused. But in the arid southwest where there is very little humus in the ground it is very essential. One might ask why there is more humus in the soil of the eastern states. They have had plenty of rain for centuries therefore vegetation has been plentiful and the decay of this vegetation has created an abundance of humus. But here, unless one goes to some river bottom, very little humus will be found.

Nowadays we are lucky to find the farmer who will sell fertilizer, for in Southern California there are so many fruit growers who have no animals on the place, although their land demands a higher percentage of fertilizer than the average, and they are prepared to buy it at any price, therefore a very small percentage of cow fertilizer ever reaches town, and one can plan on paying a good price for it if the lemon crop brought a good price, for the fertilizer dealer has to outbid the lemon grower to obtain it in any quantity.

Around Los Angeles cow fertilizer is practically unobtainable and inasmuch as the auto has replaced the horse, animal fertilizer is almost unknown and the public has to depend on the commercial varieties.

Now as to which is the most desirable, the commercial or animal fertilizer, here are a few figures in the rough. Let us say that a 100 pound sack of some commercial fertilizer contains 8% nitrogen, which is a high average, this would probably cost about \$3.50. That same \$3.50 would purchase around 800 pounds of cow fertilizer containing approximately 1.50% nitrogen, therefore one would get 12 pounds of nitrogen from the cow fertilizer at the same price of 8 pounds of commercial fertilizer, and, remember, our soil needs humus badly and we are also getting 800 pounds of humus almost as good as leaf mould in addition to the fertilizing values. Oh yes, I almost forgot to mention the surprise package of weed seed usually included in the cow fertilizer; there is never any extra charge for this and you get a new surprise every day after using it, and at some farms where the cattle are kept in a bermuda grass pasture, no seed need be used, just apply the manure and you will have a god lawn, but if the cattle are kept in a corral and fed hay and ground feed practically nothing except alfalfa will sprout from the fertilizer, anyhow I will use the product of the cow and pull the weeds, for I need the exercise, and the smell takes me back to boyhood days and helps to neutralize the more modern odor of gasoline.

### **NOVEMBER MEETINGS OF THE FLORAL ASSOCIATION**

On Tuesday afternoon, November 3rd, from 2:30 to 5 o'clock will be held a Bulb Exchange and Distribution at the Floral Home in Balboa Park. There will be addresses on bulbs from Miss Sessions and Mr. Westergaard. All our members and friends are invited to attend, and any one who has extra bulbs are asked to bring them for distribution.

On November 17th, at 2:30 p. m., the annual Berried Shrub and Seed Pod Exhibit will be held in the Floral Home. At 7:30 of the same day the regular monthly meeting will take place, and will include addresses by Mr. Morley on berried shrubs, and by Mr. Robinson on seed pods.

This will end the meetings of the Association until after the first of the year.

A few evergreen grape vines (*vitis rhomboidifolia*) planted in a hanging basket make a very attractive appearance in the lath house. At the end of two years replant with fresh vines.

# LOCAL SWEET PEA CULTURE

By Perry Gallup.

Based on my own experience, and from the reports of growers I have come in contact with, I have come to the conclusion that sweet pea growing in the open in and around San Diego is a problem that few have solved.

I have no various successes and failures, and I know others have had the same. As a rule sweet peas planted in October and November, and that develop in February, March and April, give the best flowers and longest-lived vines. Planting in July, August and early September is apt to be a failure for a number of reasons. Peas do not germinate well when the soil is too warm, as is generally the case at this time of year. Root aphid and green aphid are also liable to injure them severely, as aphid thrive at this season and also hot dry weather retards the growth and stunts the plant.

We who grow for the market have to accept these conditions and plant from July on, in order to get early flowers, but my advice to those who want flowers for their own use is to plant not earlier than October. If you want to try for early flowers, and plant in late summer, follow these rules. First get the ground thoroughly soaked, and spade deep. Run a furrow in newly spaded soil, and let a slow stream of water soak ground again, then put seed in wet trench, cover lightly about one inch and rake surface, leaving top as loose and mellow as possible over seed row. This moisture should bring the peas up and after they are one or two inches high run a furrow each side of them and let a slow stream soak them and never let them get dry from this stage on. Use precaution in irrigating and do not let the water flood the surface where plants are coming out of ground. Have the furrows away from seed row and let the water seep to plants.

Prepare to fight aphid as the insects get a start on the plants when they are very young, and it is at this time they do the most harm. Spray with Black-Leaf 40, and sprinkle high grade tobacco dust over the plant row.

As soon as the vines show signs of their second or longer shoots give them encouragement by having brush or trellis for them to cling to. When vines have become established and have taken a firm hold on trellis, sprinkling is advisable if weather is warm and dry. Not too hard when vines are tender and young, as small feelers are apt to be broken and loose vines from support. As vines become better matured and flowering wood becomes hard, the force of water should be increased. Wash the plants thoroughly, as this keeps the plants clean of aphid and red spider which comes on peas in later stages of

growth. Do not spray when sun is on vines; early morning or evening is best. Another disease which attacks sweet peas is the wilt, especially when very young, and in some seasons this is the hardest and most discouraging condition we have to contend with. I have lost entire sections from this cause, and have had to buy more seed, and try again. Last year I lost fifty dollars worth of seed besides the labor of respading and planting. As yet no one has solved the wilt problem. Mr. Ball, a grower for the Chicago market, says he thinks that early attacks of aphid have much to do with causing the wilt, but also states he is not sure. I have noticed that plants suffering from aphid are more susceptible to wilt. You will have very little trouble with this on later planted seed.

Conditions here are wonderful for planting in October, November and December. Peas planted at this time throw wonderful flowers and hold till early summer.

As to the preparation of ground for sweet peas, the richer the seed bed the better, but avoid fresh, hot fertilizer. Be sure the feed you use is well rotted and cool.

The trenching system with me has been most successful. It is done as follows:

Dig a trench 1½ to 2 feet deep by 1 foot wide, fill with well rotted manure and a sprinkling of bone meal. Flood trench with water, and let it settle, and dry for a few days, then stir mixing well with about one-third soil. Tramp the mixture well and throw back top soil from the side of trench. Let it settle and tramp it well, then furrow and plant. The feed in this case is well under the surface and the roots do not reach the heavy feed until they are well established. I get good results from commercial fertilizers applied according to directions. Bone meal in the trenches is good. Liquid manure applied when buds are formed will give longer stems and finer flowers. The summer peas have given me best results from December and January planting.

In conclusion I will name a few varieties that have been most successful with me: Burpee's Glitters, the nearest orange that does not burn, large flowers and a vivid color.

Zvolanek's Red, a good color, vigorous growth, with long stems; early.

Grenadier is a fine scarlet, but will sometimes burn.

Aviator is well spoken of but I have never grown it. I prefer Glitters, White or Snowstorm, Ball's Madonna, Zvolanek's White and White Star.

Zvolanek's Rose, above all others, as a commercial pink, a pink with plenty of life;

also Louisa Gude and Mrs. Skach, rather lighter colors. Chevalier and Z. Beauty are a cerise pink, fine stems and habit. Lavender King, Harmony and Ed Zvolanek are all good lavenders. Columbia, a bi-color, pink and white. Tarawa, a cream pink. Zvolanek's Pale Blue is a lovely color. Blue Bird and Blue Wonder are deeper blue and very good. Black Lady, dark maroon, Harlequin, Chocolate and white, Aurora, white and orange, are all good novelties.

### HOW TO GROW SNAPDRAGONS

#### Hints on Sowing, Planting and Color Arrangement.

The Antirrhinum—or as it is popularly called, the Snapdragon—is one of the best flowers for bedding or massing. Last season I tried many leading varieties, and the large bed, containing five hundred plants, was a magnificent sight when all were in full bloom. I grew them in triangular formation, from 12 to 15 plants forming each triangle, and the varieties blended to afford a good color scheme.

Tall varieties were used at the back, intermediates in the center, and the dwarf kinds at the front. A proportion of the plants were autumn sown, but the bulk were from spring sowings. The former, of course, bloomed earlier, and it was necessary to cut them back in autumn to obtain a second crop of bloom. The finest spikes were obtained from the spring sowings. I did not pinch out the leading shoot in these, and the result was a good central spike, with several moderately sized branching spikes. I think this method of allowing them to grow naturally is the most effective.

#### Sow the Seeds Now

The present is a good time to sow for a midsummer and autumn display. Ordinary wooden boxes that can be obtained for a few pence from grocers, etc., will answer well, and these should be filled with loamy soil and a sprinkling of sand, afterwards smoothing down the surface. The seed is very small, and it should be scattered thinly over the soil. Mix it with fine sand if there is a danger of sowing too thickly. It need not be covered at all if the boxes are shaded with glass before germination takes place. If covered with soil, the covering should be very light, and the soil used be very finely sifted. Water with a fine spray and place the boxes in the green house.

As soon as the seedlings are large enough, prick them off into larger boxes, giving them sufficient space so that they can grow on until ready for transplanting, and can then be taken out with a portion of soil. As the transplanted seedlings grow they should be given plenty of ventilation, finally hardening off in a cold frame or out of doors.

#### The Soil Snapdragons Like Best

Antirrhinums will thrive in almost any kind of soil, but a well-prepared bed is worth the extra labor involved. It should be well forked over and given a liberal dressing of animal manure and bone meal during the late winter months, if not already done, and in March or April a dressing of lime is beneficial. This may be left on the surface for a short time before being pricked in. As soon as weather conditions are suitable in May, planting out may commence, but it is well to make sure that the plants are thoroughly hardened off before being put into their permanent quarters.

If a massed effect is desired, give each plant about nine inches of space, but if the blooms are required for exhibition, more space should be allowed to enable hoeing and feeding with artificials to be carried out during the summer. All that is necessary during the flowering season is to keep faded flowers and seed vessels removed, and a continuous display is ensured until the frosts come. In choosing a site, select one that has a sunny, open situation, if possible, and avoid planting in full shade or beneath trees.—N. L.—From Gardening Illustrated.

### THE NEMESIAS

Nemesias have proved adaptable to American gardens, although seldom seen. They have advantages which warrant their planting to a larger extent than in the past. The The Nemesias are South African annuals somewhat like Snapdragons in appearance, and having a range of color which runs through crimson, orange, lemon and claret to deep purple.

Nemesias bloom almost continuously from June until the coming of frost if they are started in boxes of earth in the house or in a greenhouse in March. They are very useful for bedding, but also look well when grouped in front of borders. They must always be massed to present a satisfactory appearance. They can be associated successfully with Gladioli, Snapdragons and Stocks. As they grow only six to eight inches high they have stout stems and require no supports.

Nemesias are not at all particular as to location or soil. They will thrive in dry seasons, and are not affected adversely by wet seasons. Altogether they are admirable garden products, and if a few small plants are potted up and cut back late in the season they will bloom well for several weeks indoors.

Hollow tiles set on end or on edge make fine supports for pots in the garden or in the lath house. Bricks are also good. They will not rot nor warp or settle.

# The Oct. and Nov. Gardens

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

New lawns may be started after the first rains, before the ground gets too cold; after spading well, fertilizing, and raking smooth, cover with straw or old manure to prevent packing of the ground. Also cover the garden beds with fertilizer that the rains may wash it in.

Native wild flowers such as Lupins, Godecias, Nemophilas, Larkspurs, etc., may be sown now. Also scatter California Poppies, which are perennials and will re-seed themselves. They do not bear transplanting well and should be sown where they are to grow; for gardens may be added the new varieties in pale yellow, white, rose, pink, and wall-flower red.

Japanese Iris may be transplanted or set out this month, selecting a sunny location and planting in rich soil one foot apart. If the beds are sunken below the level of the garden, they can be flooded and kept in the necessary state of moisture. The Iris tectorum, however, prefers sun and good drainage, as its habitat is on the roofs of the Japanese thatched houses.

The pruning of deciduous shrubs and trees may begin now, trimming and training them as desired. If Dahlias have not been labeled, it should be done while in bloom. As they cease blooming, cut off old stems, and when the leaves fade, cut down to the ground and store in a dry, dark place until next year.

Continue planting bulbs, adding Hyacinths, Tulips, Ixias, Sparaxis, and Snowflakes, to list of last month. Tuberous Begonias that have ceased blooming may be taken up, potted, and brought indoors for winter blooming. Shade the plants until new roots form. Anemones may also be planted after soaking in water, six inches apart, for winter and spring blooming. Japanese Anemones may be transplanted after blooming.

If Carnations were started in July from cuttings or layerings they may be planted now in permanent places eight inches apart. Spade, dry and air the soil, then water and spade again, adding ashes to the soil for better color and stronger stems.

Set out young seedlings, such as Primroses, Pansies (sun), Cinerarias (shade), Pentstemons and Honeysuckles (Japanese or Chinese best adapted to California). All flower,

## THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

The truly wonderful early rains have made the garden problem much easier than usual at this time of year, and the growing atmosphere up to this writing (14th inst.) is a great boost to everything already planted, with every indication that growing conditions are going to continue favorable for some time at least.

The thorough soaking of all the ground to a good depth, has greatly simplified the matter of working up the soil and getting the garden in first-class condition for seeds, plants and bulbs already planted, as well as those that are to follow.

There is no excuse now for neglecting the thorough cultivation of all the hard spots to get at in the garden, the inconvenient places to irrigate, etc., that one usually passes over for lack of time or energy, because now it is a positive pleasure to go after these particular places, they work up so easily.

Another advantage is that in working our ground over after a good rain, we dig in a good crop of young weeds before they have a chance to take anything out of the soil, and then the ground works so easily that one is disappointed that there are other matters to attend to as well as the garden!

So presuming that you have taken full advantage of the wonderful weather and that your soil is spaded and manured, you can proceed to set out your cabbage and cauliflower plants from 12 to 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart, planting up to the first leaf, and choosing cloudy days, if possible, to set out your plants. (This applies more so in the flower garden.) Plant Senator or Stratagem peas, one pound to 100 feet of row, and Canadian Wonder or Ventura Wax beans in the same proportion. Broad Windsor is a good shell bean and particularly good for planting at this time.

Lettuce, radish, onions, parsnips, spinach, beets, carrots, etc., are all in season and you will find Los Angeles Market Lettuce, White Tip Radish, Silver Skin Onion, Hollow Crown Parsnips, Broad Leaf Spinach, Crosby's Egyptian Beets and Cautenay or Danvees Half Long Carrots are the best varieties to plant.

Put in a few roots of Giant Crimson Winter Rhubarb in deeply spaded and well manured ground about three feet apart, and

# The California Garden

Editors  
L. A. Blochman  
Alfred D. Robinson

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## EDITORIAL

We imagine about all the data is in and it is proper to discuss the weather, or at least that part of it affecting the rainfall. From La Jolla we learn that this season is to give us a mite over twelve inches, which in spite of the enthusiasm of the daily press at the news, we must receive with disappointment as deducting the four and a quarter already fallen, leaves a quite ordinary season of less than eight, during the period covering our usual rainfall. However, a rift in the clouds or rather a thickening of the clouds comes from Washington, where a student of sun spots predicts from their behavior, thirty inches. Other self appointed authorities and bold prognosticators set the total variously, and eventually we shall get what we do, regardless of them all. There is one positive assurance and that is we shall not get too much. In thirty-eight years in Southern California we have never seen too much rain, but too little, at least thirty times, that is from the view point of what the country can profitably use for crop purposes. Of course we have had floods, but the damage they caused could be directly traced to denuding of watersheds and interference with natural water courses, and many of the improvements made during the last two dry years would suffer from an ample supply of moisture, they being made with no consideration of running water. We have had two years of tourists winters, may the good Lord send us a regular farmer's one.

We do not know the intent of the article in the Saturday Evening Post describing France's war President, Clemenceau, in his simple country retreat, but we quarrel with its caption, The Tigers Last Liar, because the text shows that the matter concerns a garden and not a menagerie. This wonderful man has given up men for flowers. He is writing a book on his philosophy of life, not his memoirs of the war, and is raising a garden in a sandy waste and apparently is having a first-class time doing it, while well beyond the eighty mark.

No doubt a large number of the American readers of this gardening retreat from world affairs will mutter, "NUTS", and forget it, but it illustrates the reason why gardening in the old world and the new is so different, over there it is a pleasant and important part of life to pursue which is a distinct privilege, while here it is a mere incident, a mere detail in the creation of a place to live. As a garden magazine we naturally rather lean towards the old view, but we being an advocate of the flowers don't say to the new, all of you become gardeners, because that would be a slaughter of the innocents, the flowers, and any way we believes it is a matter of age. With us things are geared beyond, far beyond, garden speed, but there must come a time when we can pause to rest a bit, when the reward of a life of labor shall be a hale old age with leisure to work with nature.

We worked some years ago in an insurance office in London, when the majority of the clerks brought a bloom from their gardens to their desk every day. We had no garden, only a window box in a narrow dark street in the West Centre which bore a few pelargoniums and geraniums and a bit of Lobelia, and our immediate boss lived way out in the suburbs and was a rosarian of parts, and what delightful buds he wore in his lapel and and put in a glass on his desk, to forget them mostly when he left, but they were never there the next day, we took them home with us to show the Pelargoniums and Lobelia. His name was Smith, he dropped his Hs and snuffled, can you imagine an American under that handicap raising superb roses.

In an English Garden paper we were reading an account of a flower show held at a place called Southport, we are only guessing but have an idea that it cannot be much bigger than San Diego, but twenty-nine thousand people attended its flower show in one day and it took in at the gate over eleven thousand dollars. These bare facts have stuck in our mind, we have wanted to comment on them, but frankly don't see how it can be done without weakening their tremendous significance. Twenty-nine thousand folks going to a flower show in San Diego in one day, CAN IT EVER BE DONE?

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

We were approached recently by a gardener seeking a job, he seemed a good gardener, he had local experience, without which even Adam would be a failure, so we sent him to the office of a company subdividing a residence tract with this thought, that possibly buyers have graduated beyond the point of being lured to purchase by level bare earth and a general scheme of garden development, the outline of which could be planted in the beginning, might be a selling feature. Since then we have turned the thought over and round till we are visualizing Realtors as Gardeners. On the La Jolla road is an expensive and undeniably attractive subdivision, it has a cute office with quite a garden well kept around it, but this simply emphasizes the general bareness of the rest of the big area. Now suppose with our good rain to start a strip of wildflowers, California Poppy, the African Veldt daisy, etc., were put in, lining all those expensive cement roads, would not it attract every passenger on the road? Would it not be something different? And it would not cost but little, certainly not five hundred dollars. We offer the idea free of charge to any and all realtors at home and abroad.

We deeply regret the passing from the Park Board of Hugo Klauber, who has always been an understanding friend of the Floral Association and was, we believe, a splendid Park Commissioner. Mr. Klauber attended the opening of the Floral Home in Balboa Park and said some nice things which the Floral Association will endeavor to see he never regrets, and it wishes him to know that should he want to sit down and rest in the Park there are comfortable chairs in the Floral Home, any or all of which would be proud to hold him.

#### LIBRARY NOTES

Garden and Home Builder is full of good things this month. Mr. Urquhart's monthly notes appear elsewhere. An excellent article is the one by Prof. Findley of Columbia University, "The Backbone and Background of the Small Garden", that is, shrubs for shelter, screen, and picture. His idea is that to be able to work or rest in our gardens, there should always be some form of a garden enclosure, and that walls of stone or brick have not the friendly spirit about them that shrubs possess used as a screen. He gives a long list of shrubs that give beauty at all times of the year.

There are two articles on the *Gladiolus*, by Farman T. McLean. The first, "Painted Ladies", and "Bluebells of South Africa", he calls them "Rebellious", graceful miniature *Gladiolus* species that are planted in the fall

and endure frost"; also says they are so diverse, and many of them have such odd shapes that they do not seem like *Gladiolus* at all. Among the rare and unusual forms are the highly prized "Blue Bells", most of which are protected in the wild state by the South African government. His second article deals with the modern *Gladiolus* Appraisals of outstanding varieties, at the American *Gladiolus* Society's annual exhibition. Another good thing is the article on New Tulips, Rev. Jacobs saw at the great Holland exhibition.

House and Garden has an article that no one who is at all interested in bulbs should fail to read, "Good Bulbs from South Africa", by E. H. Wilson. He says, "South Africa is one vast botanical garden, the majority of which are bulbs. "Amaryllis, Ixias, Montbretias, Freesias, Watsonias and many others not so well known, grow in the greatest profusion", and he concludes by saying the most glorious of all is *Amaryllis Belladonna*, that where it can be grown it should be grown by the thousands. In this number there is also an excellent article by J. Horace McFarland, "*Chrysanthemums* for the Autumn Garden."

"Popular Garden", England, has several good articles on special subjects, chief among these are the ones on Border Carnations, and Hardy Garden Pinks, with these there is quite a return to popularity and various new kinds are being tried out. Among these are the hardy overflowing garden pink, *Dianthus Allwoodi*. I have seen one or two plantings of this here in town and it seems to be a good thing.

"Garden Illustrated", also from abroad, is on the table weekly and is always full of instructive matter.

"Portland Roses and Flowers", published by the Portland Rose Society, is always well worth reading.

#### THE OCTOBER OUTDOOR MEETING

The October outdoor meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held the afternoon of October 20th, at the United States Naval Training Station at Loma Portal. Through the courtesy of Capt. David R. Sellers an invitation was extended to the Society which was accepted by about two hundred and seventy-five members. Those attending were guided through the grounds by Captain Sellers, who showed the various points of interest and explained the planting and the grounds.

At the "checker room" a stop was made, where Captain Sellers gave a talk, and he gave in detail in a very lucid and entertaining manner the progress of laying out and planting the grounds. He gave credit to all of those that had a hand in the development of the wonderful grounds, modestly refrain-

ing from taking any of the well earned credit to which he himself was entitled. The grounds are a little less than two years old. He told how visitors to the station showed what the wonderful climate of California would do, but forgot to take into consideration the amount of work and expense that had been put on the place. That an average of fifty-five men were employed every day in taking care of the grounds.

He told how every tree on the hillside represented one stick of dynamite and that about four thousand of them had been already used. Many of the trees and plants had been raised in the station's greenhouses. Some of the thrifty looking trees had been raised from seed. After the interesting and connected talk, the members were escorted through the lath houses and green house and the splendid flower gardens of the officers' quarters. The Society was then treated to a special concert, well rendered, by the Naval Training Station Band.

All who attended felt well repaid, and were amazed at the wonderful showing made in so short a time. All extended to Captain Sellers their thanks for the great privilege extended.

#### THE CULTIVATION OF STOCKS

Stocks like a rather dry, well-drained, sunny position and soil which contains a good proportion of lime, says "The Home Gardener," Australia. They revel in a good sandy loam, but can be grown in almost any soil, provided that it has been well cultivated. Fresh stable manure should not be applied, but bone dust in moderate quantities is beneficial. A light dressing of ashes at any period of their growth will give good results. The ten-week varieties are raised from seed sown early in spring, in boxes or pans of sandy soil placed in a sunny position, and protected against heavy rains.

The "intermediate" varieties may be sown at the same time to flower in autumn, or they may be sown about the middle of February to flower in the following spring. The Brompton varieties are sown in spring, but do not flower till following spring. Seedlings make their appearance in about ten days after sowing, and a sharp lookout must be kept for the slugs and snails, as they are very partial to these plants. As soon as the seedlings have made their third pair of leaves, they should be transplanted to another box, allowing them to stand about two inches apart.

One of the most important matters in connection with Stock culture is to keep the plants growing right from the beginning. They must never receive a check, such as is caused when they are allowed to remain in a

crowded seed bed till they become "drawn"; when such plants are large enough to handle, they should be carefully transplanted to their permanent positions, and if the foregoing details have been carried out, the plants should have made nice roots, and may be lifted out with a trowel and placed in position without getting checked. A watering should be given after transplanting, and the after treatment will consist of frequent stirring of the surface soil and regular watering during dry weather until the plants have become well established. —Portland Roses and Flowers.

Before your flowering plants begin to look bad take a few cuttings and plant them alongside of the old plants. You will find that many plants you now grow from seed do equally as well from cuttings. By looking ahead you can prolong the blooming of your garden at no expense save a little trouble on your part.

## Gladioli!

## Dahlias!

If it is real quality or unlimited quantity—

If it is the newest of the Californians or the best of the Eastern varieties—

If it is varieties that grow best in the hills or on the coast—

## Ralph F. Cushman

GLAD—DAHLIA GARDENS

Cor. Plum and Xenophon Box 5-A  
Point Loma, Calif.  
—is the place to get them.

Our products have been known to Californians for 5 years to the trade in the United States for 20 years.

## A Unique Addition to the Floral Association Library

By The Early Bird

After the reception to Miss Sessions at the Floral Home in Balboa Park, October 20th, an account of which appears elsewhere in these pages, I sauntered over to look at the books which she had purchased in England and placed in the Floral Library, and this is being written now to try and spread the news of what, in my estimation, will prove a landmark in the building of this Library and the history of the Floral Association.

The books are a complete set, substantially bound in half morocco, of the best Horticultural magazine in England during the last century, *Garden Illustrated*, consisting of fifty-six large volumes each one containing many full page illustrations in color, all the highest examples of color printing. Practically all the new and rare introductions of the period are represented and with the index to each volume it is easily possible to follow the development of any flower, tree or shrub. As a book of reference it is invaluable, but in addition this set was the personal one of the founder of the magazine who served as its editor for fifty-three years, William Robinson, England's great gardener, and he has written a dedication to go with it that reads as follows, "With best wishes for the long life and good work for the San Diego Floral Association, in the most beautiful tree and flower-garden land I have had the pleasure of seeing."

The story of how Miss Sessions came to buy this set of books and her visit to Mr. Robinson's home in Sussex, England, is peculiarly her own and she has promised to write it for the readers of *California Garden* at no distant date, it would be a crime to garble that story here, but the writer is anxious to emphasize that she could not have found anywhere at any price a more appropriate and valuable souvenir of her trip.

Among a room full of Miss Sessions' friends, of all ages and sexes, I watched her in action as she led her audience from country to country and back again, a bit anxious to see what Europe had done to her, Europe has done such regrettable things to so many of us, such as grafting on half an accent, clothing us in spats and rolling our pants, etc., and for a while the actual weight of all she had seen and heard sort of slowed her up, but only for a moment or two and then K. O. S. was herself, she went through those thousand year old places with all her unique keen analysis and perfect honesty of judgment, calling a spade a spade, and rendering unto Caesar the things that were Caesars. I don't suppose she even heard of Baedeker, that printed judgment which accompanies most European tourists and tells

them when to stand on tiptoe and gasp and when merely to nod approval. To be able to go through the gardens of history and story and see them as they are rather than as they are storied, to find an interesting small palm in front of the casino at Mentone, and to observe new cypress plantings on the Hills of Monte Carlo, is to be captain of one's own opinion anyhow.

It does not seem possible that K. O. S. went and did the half of what she tells, and yet she must have, and her trip should be at least in the appendix of the labors of Hercules. All sorts of folks who appear in the Society column of their own Sunday papers, and never even notice that they do, entertained her, and the only evidence of nervousness on her part that appears in her accounts, is the losing of two umbrellas.

K. O. Sessions has returned from Europe, and Europe did not harm her a bit, but what did she do to Europe? Perhaps time will tell, anyway she took away from it William Robinson's own copy of his own magazine.

Editor,  
California Garden,  
Point Loma, California.  
Dear Sir:

On Page 9 of the September 9th issue of the "*California Garden*", I find a very interesting article, "Miss Sessions Visits Alpine Garden."

Allow me to please make correction of this article which reads as follows: "Mr. H. Correvon's Nursery at Geneva, Montreux, is located at the northeast corner of Lake Geneva and is in Switzerland, but the city of Geneva is at the southwest corner of the lake, 50 miles distant, and is in France."

So far so good. Montreux is located on the northeast corner of Lake Leman or "Geneva" and the city of Geneva is at the extreme southwest corner of said lake, but not in France, as stated, but in Switzerland, unless Geneva has of late seceded to France. If so, let the rest of the world know it. I am sure this was a typographical error and needs correcting. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

HENRY KLOPFER.

Chico, Calif.

(This is published because it is probably true, and therefore has a right to expression, but it has not been submitted to K. O. Sessions, for she is much too busy for geography lessons.—Editor.)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

# On The Pruning Of Trees And Shrubs

L. A. Blochman.

The time is fast approaching when we may look forward to the pruning of trees and shrubs. This is too large a subject to enter into an article as small as this one will be. There are many methods of pruning and most of them have their bad and their good points. Also the advocates of the various methods all claim great benefits for their particular systems.

As experts fail to agree it would seem presumptuous for an amateur to express his likes or dislikes on so great a subject. However a few general rules will not be amiss in an article for the California Garden. To begin with the best time for pruning for most plants is after they have flowered or fruited, and in the case of deciduous plants after they have shed their leaves. At such a time the plant is about to take a rest and become dormant after the exhaustion incident to the task of blossoming and fruiting.

Pruning will depend a great deal on what is sought to be accomplished. For example, if it is desired to retard top growth, pruning of roots should be practiced. This lessens the food supply of the plant. Pruning of the tops without touching the roots throws that more food into the branches that are left and invigorates growth. It also encourages branching. To thicken the branching system remove the terminal buds.

Flowers generally are produced on the new growth, therefore in pruning remove about two-thirds of last year's growth. This is general and there are exceptions.

Removing the terminal buds also checks the production of wood. In this manner the production of bloom is encouraged.

Trees or shrubs that are never pruned produce more wood and less flowers. Sometimes it is advisable to prune during the growing season for the purpose of admitting more air and sunshine. You will find in unpruned vines and shrubs much dead material, all of the green growth being on the surface.

Removing buds throws that much more strength in the remaining blossoms, producing a better quality and larger blooms. Just before the new growth begins is the best time for pruning but remove dead wood at any time.

Make a practice of pruning every year for best results. Here pruning may be indulged in at almost any season, as the climate permits the wounds to heal. In cold climates never prune in winter.

As a rule do not leave any stubs on your trees or shrubs, but cut close to the bark. When stubs are left they generally dry up any how and often produce dry rot. Much

of the pruning may be done by pinching off the new growth with the thumb and forefinger. Heavier growth should be removed with the pruning shears. Be sure they are sharp so as to bruise the bark as little as possible. Use a sharp saw for any twigs or branches an inch in diameter. For large cuts where the healing is likely to take some time a protection of paint or wax is advisable. Tar or any other water proofing may be used. Suckers should be removed. Cutting flowers prolongs the flowering period. Always remove dead flowers.

## THE GARDEN

(From Page 5)

get your land ready for asparagus roots and strawberry plants.

In the flower garden Dutch Bulb time is now here, and Narcissus, Darwin Tulips and Hyacinths are ready for planting, and the sooner the host of other and earlier bulbs go in the ground the better.

Deep spading in preparing for bulbs is important, especially in the heavier soils, and where it is possible to do so, a low bank around the bulb bed, so that it can be flooded occasionally will help matters greatly, for we can hardly hope for such rains as we have just had all through the season. A mulch of strawy manure over the surface to prevent baking, conserve moisture and enrich the soil will minimize the work of taking care of the bulbs and help them tremendously, and in heavy soils a little sand under the bulb gives it a better chance to start, and a little bone meal is good in any soil, worked in around the bulb. With regard to depth of planting, small bulbs should be planted from 2½ to 3 inches deep above the top of the bulb, and usually from 6 to 8 inches apart. Large bulbs from 4 to 6 inches deep and 8 to 10 inches apart, the Amaryllis is an exception to the general rule and should be planted so that the neck of the bulb is just covered.

Lilies should be planted about 8 inches deep, the Liliun Regale is now ready for planting, and is one of the finest of the lily family.

Partial shade, allowing the sun to break through, is an ideal location for most bulbs, although a number will do in full sunlight.

Make the most of the time now, before the ground gets cold and get in your seeds and plants of annuals and perennials so that you may have a good showing of flowers during winter and early spring.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

# BEGONIA CHAT

## THE LATH HOUSE

By Alfred D. Robinson.

I am now prepared to make a final report upon the Celloglass installed a year ago, but before doing so I want to repeat the advice handed to the stranger in England by the native when the former inquired about the advisability of carrying an umbrella, it was, "When fine, take an umbrella, when wet please yourself". And in this matter of Celloglass I can only advise that you please yourself after reading my experience. Last winter the Cello glass leaked in spots even with a heavy fog and was a good sieve in a rain, but as a light filter during the summer was so admirable that I almost forgot about waterproof qualities or lack of them, then the blessed downpour of early October shed the Cello from the screen like the frosting on a Christmas tree, speckling the foliage and the ground beneath, and leaving nothing but the screen behind, there is no longer any pretence of turning the moisture, but it no longer drips, it rains right through. The failure is so absolute that discussion even is impossible. Frankly I am sorry, the idea was so good and if the stuff had been made so that the screen was enclosed between two reasonably stout sheets of Celluloid it might have been successful. I notice it is still advertised quite extensively and possibly my sample was poorer than the average.

I am now putting glass roof over a section of the lath house and shall at my leisure enclose the open side towards the lath house with a hardpan wall three feet high and removable windows for the rest, as save for five months of our winter a tight glass house is a detriment.

The record rain of the first week of this month did no damage in the lath house, though with us it amounted to four inches and a quarter in thirty-six hours. The most for the period in my thirty-eight years' experience in Southern California. Of course it hastened the ripening of the tuberous Begonias and punctured the leaves of Coleus, but it emphasized the desirability of rain water for Begonia culture, in the last two weeks Begonia seedlings are coming up like grass even out of doors under the bedding varieties. I strongly advocate to lath house owners that they install cisterns to save the rain water, and along with this idea it has been suggested to me that a solar heater

might be incorporated. Last season I harped upon the necessity of taking the chill off the water for irrigating small seedlings and I have since become stronger for the idea and shall start doing so right away. I imagine that one of the ordinary twenty-five gallon boilers that used to be installed with a fire-back in the wood stove, if exposed to the sun under glass would temper the water sufficiently, but frankly I am simply playing with the idea, as I know even less about this thing than most. As on the subject of seedlings I would like to speak about another angle in their growth, that is the necessity of getting growth sufficient to make a sizable plant in one season, this being particularly necessary with the tuberous and even more so with the Rex. A rich mixture cannot be used for seed and seedlings in their tender time, finely sifted leaf mold is generally recommended and so after two or three months a sort of stale mate time arrives when the little plants don't grow and don't die and now is the period when they need a Blades pill or something to tone them up. No ordinary form of stimulant like nitrate can be used because the growth must be sturdy, nor too much heat for the same reason. A material is now on the market which I am giving a trial, it is a process of inoculation with the germs of ambition to grow, and its application by dipping the seedlings in prepared mud is easy. If it works or if it does not I shall report.

These articles wherein I pass on my experiments, trials and failures, to my readers are my safety valve in this seedling business, the gods have surrounded it with so many safeguards to discourage the casual dabbler, that moments of supreme despondency are so frequent, the rust and moth and mildew do corrupt and thieving worms, etc., do break in and steal. But there are prizes, just enough to keep one at it and this year when whole flats of seedlings went wrong, out of a batch of our Lady Blanche seedlings came a wondrous LaFrance pink, Mamma is white by the way, and then a Martiana (the pink Hollyhock Begonia) seedling, the result of a cross made by Mrs. Bullard of Los Angeles, developed a deep red bloom, the seed for this was planted early in 1924 and of some score seedlings this is the only one that has bloomed. Just these notes as encouragement.

Returning to the seedlings, if you are like me there will be a number in your charge that

have merely made a growth of from three to six inches and in the case of tuberous under ground will be small tubers from the size of a black pin head up. Provided they are planted in sifted compost, these can be sifted out after the tops dry off as they should be allowed to, and then packed away in sand and kept just moist during the winter, they must not be allowed to get dust dry. I have not found leaving them in the flats undisturbed satisfactory, they occupy so much space and the soil has been given too much time and opportunity to breed fungus and other troubles. The great drawback to these small tubers is that they are so hard to get started in growth the next season, they seem to be merely smooth, round pimples that have no definite head from which to begin.

I am applying heat with brooder lamps under my bench in which are my Rex seedlings of this year, and I am discarding flats in favor of two inch pots which take up very little more room and seem to give a better atmosphere, the flats seem to get clammy and the soil will either run together or do the other thing. The best plants I raise from cuttings in Begonias are where they are put right in the ground under a sprinkler and the soil is distinctly adhesive, coming up in firm balls, though a great deal of cow manure has been incorporated, in this the root action is spreading and many rather than few and long. Even Rexes have rooted well thus treated. Of course the lath house is in the warmest, most protected situation with the maximum of sun and the soil itself is a warm kind.

In the older lath houses where growth is to the roof and frequently through it, a cold condition is almost inevitable for the next few months, especially near the ground. This points to a removal of all smaller potted or boxed specimens to the sunniest spots, in fact many of them would benefit from going into protected porches and even windows. I am getting all such specimens into a mere working lath house, without anything planted in the ground or under glass. This is not necessary, not to do this does not necessarily mean the loss of a single plant but it does mean that most of them will go very dormant and possibly lose all leaves and perhaps quite a good deal of wood. Further they are apt to be neglected in the matter of watering, rains alone will never keep potted and boxed plants uniformly moist, they will be given a feast or a famine and it is but human nature to forget the plants when they are not blooming.

A great deal of damage is done by falling leaves and branches, these drape across other branches and rot them and so it is a safe measure to keep the lath house fairly clean, gather the leaves and dead stuff and put them in the compost heap.

## F E R N S

The National Fernery is now open, and ready for visitors. While our collection of ferns is far from complete, we are proud of our success with those we have on hand, and we are constantly adding to the collection.

### The National Fernery

1223 E. 18th St., National City

"Follow the road to Lincoln Acres."

Headquarters for Fertilizer, Leaf Mould and Plant Soil.

Phone, Nat. 357-J

Now the ground in the lath house is well wetted, don't let it dry out. It would be blessed, indeed, if the rains would take care of this, for good rains carry down from the surface the salts irrigation collects there, but if the rains don't serve irrigate.

Reference was made to the compost heap, this should be now in the making to spread on the surface of your lath house about the end of March, not a sort of salting but a layer at least three inches thick all over. None of our ground is called upon to grow more intensively than that in our lath houses and it must be fed. The backbone of this compost should be cow manure, fresh as possible, a good sandy loam may be a third of it and the rest leaves and such. Abroad they are now making synthetic farm manure, no, not from coal oil but from something that sounded like Adco, which was mixed with any garden waste, those things that at this time of year we give the Salvation Army or the Indians, any old thing and the result is apple pie for plants. In spite of this I have experienced much relief from seeing many teams at work on our budding subdivisions and if the promoters were to advertise, the fertilizer from these teams prorated on the lots it would be a selling talk with those who know anything about our gardening conditions.

I should be false to my standard if I did not warn that we are now at the time when the best practice for the lath house is a masterly inactivity.

# ROSES

Taken by and large roses are hard to fit in the well regulated garden scheme, they are par excellence the cutflower. This statement will, of course, meet with many objections, but that it is a fact is proven by there being a class called, "Bedding roses" and others are referred to as good garden roses and finally the custom is to have a rose plot all to itself. One of the reasons for this is that to prune for flowers is often to spoil the bush for symmetry. Another backhanded recognition of this point is the making of so-called tree or standard roses. These are good flowering kinds, budded high up the stem of sturdy stock and trained to a basket shape. Tree roses have not been plentiful in California because in most localities the everlasting sun burns the bark on the stem, but in San Diego by the coast they do as well as the low bush varieties. The ordinary standard is budded three to four feet from the ground, but they are much more balanced at two feet or two and a half. Stock used for budding has been varied, but the writer's experience has been in favor of the Rosa Canina, which seems longer lived than the others. Climbing Cecil Bruner gives a smooth, stout stem to bud, but its root system is apt to be one or two big roots which makes transplanting difficult, but it is serviceable if planted where the tree rose is to stand. There has been much praise of Banksia, which I have never tried but its habit is a strong recommendation. The stock should be grown for a season and trained to one stout stem and budded the next season, as the best standards are made with budding direct to the stem rather than on side shoots. Two buds, one on each side of the stem, make a better shaped top than one bud and give twice as much chance of success. Almost everybody has rose suckers and the majority of us neglect to remove a lot of them till now, when we think of pruning, etc., these can be dug with some root and planted out of the way for budding stock. April or May is the time to bud. Now as to varieties that make good standards, the habit of growth is the main consideration and this whole discussion was started by seeing a picture of a Tree of Frau Karl Druschki ten years old, it was a splendid bush apparently several feet in diameter. To make a standard a rose must branch evenly, so many roses grow sidewise, such as Joseph Hill, Lyon, etc., General McArthur makes a wonderful standard, it has the requisite of producing plenty of wood, this must be, so that pruning to shape is possible, and for a season or so shape must be the motive in all cutting, more of that later. Mrs. Aaron Ward the yellow, is excellent, as is Souvenir de Stella Gray, and Madame Ravary does well,

but if the habit of any rose is considered the question of its adaptability to standard cultivation should be easily determined. In Europe weeping roses are grown, being spray-varieties budded on six foot or more stock. For use to border or edge lawns the standard form of rose is easily the better, but the high budded kind with weak stock that has to be staked is not to be compared to a lower sturdy sort. There is another advantage to the lower budding and that is, it allows of a larger growth of budded portion which is important here where so many varieties are luxuriant.

A certain technique must be followed in making a tree rose and it calls for patience as the growth must be persistently cut back till a foundation for the top is formed, and then every year the pruning must be done with care. This pruning is not like the trimming of a cypress hedge, an outside shaping, but nearer the citrus practice, a continual removal of all but the right wood. However, even the lemon expert is a careless carver to what the rose pruner should be and it is no exaggeration to say that every cut must be a skilled surgical operation. The blooms from tree roses must not be carelessly culled, as all the time the shape of the tree must be considered. Supposing a specimen is rather one-sided and on the weak side comes a vigorous shoot topped with a gorgeous flower, that flower must not be picked with a good, long stem to confound the enemy, which will probably be your neighbor, but the growth must be left to build up the bush.

When the weather gets too hot for roses and the blooms on the low bushes wilt or open flat, there are often real flowers on the tree form because they are further away from the hot ground.

A well known American rose expert has recently been rather timely putting forward the idea that over on this side it may not be necessary to carry through all the European ritual in rose planting, at least not the long-est service. He suggests that to dig holes three feet deep carefully segregating the soil in neat piles, one, two and three, then mixing one and three, and shifting two, while adding half its bulk in pig manure gathered by the light of the moon, may be well pleasing to the Lord, but is apt to prove rather tiresome to the average American, so he thinks, that is as far as he goes at present, that perhaps two feet deep with fertilizer bought wherever it can be had judiciously and prayerfully mixed might give a few blooms. This should prove good news with us, to dig three feet in most localities is to

*Continued on Page 16*

**ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW**

A most successful and well-attended Chrysanthemum Show was held in the Floral Home at Balboa Park on the afternoon of Thursday, October 22nd.

All the available tables, stands and window ledges were filled with vases and pots of chrysanthemums, interspersed with maiden-hair ferns and a few fine specimens of Cyclamen.

Fully nine-tenths of the exhibits were by amateurs, and among these the display of Mrs. Jennie Owens was perhaps the most varied and spectacular. The exhibit from the gardens of George W. Marston was magnificent and most artistically arranged. Miss Emily Mould had some splendid specimens—her pompom and button varieties coming in for a great deal of admiration. Mrs. E. Strahlmann had two tables filled with remarkably perfect specimens, and was very generous in giving advice and answering questions relating to the culture of chrysanthemums.

The flowers brought in by Mrs. W. J. Youmans, Mrs. Alford Partridge, Mrs. Mary A. Greer and F. W. Arnold came in for a large amount of admiration, as did many others too numerous to mention.

The Balboa Park exhibit consisted of two tables filled with fine chrysanthemums artistically and beautifully combined with maiden-hair ferns; while that of the Rose Court Floral Company was equally attractive, and had for its crowning glory some truly remarkable specimens of large, snowy white chrysanthemums.

Tea was served at 3:30, and it was estimated that fully two hundred people had attended the show during the course of the afternoon.

**FLOWER GARDEN**

*Continued from page 5*

seeds given in August and September lists may still be planted, except Forget-me-nots.

Clean up the window boxes, renewing the soil, removing spent plants and pruning the shrubs. For winter and spring blooming, plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and Daffodils, about six inches apart, also Pansies, Sweet-peas, Marigolds, Violas, and Forget-me-nots.

Continue sowing seeds of hardy perennials for next year; also Sweet-peas, Pansies, Marigolds, and Stocks for winter blooming. Do not fertilize the Violet beds too much as the foliage will increase at the expense of the blossoms. Montbretias, hardy Phlox, and Tritomas may now be divided and replanted to be well established by spring.

Give the Chrysanthemums plenty of water with liquid manure once a week. If large flowers are wanted, disbud to one bud for each stalk and tie the stems to light stakes—  
—E. Urquhart in Garden and Homebuilder.

# RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

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WASH  
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ELECTRICALLY**

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### OCTOBER MEETING

On the evening of Tuesday, October 20th, was held the regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association at the Floral Home in Balboa Park. This meeting was in the form of a reception in honor of Miss K. O. Sessions, who has recently returned from an extensive trip abroad. The hall was crowded to capacity, and as Miss Sessions arose to speak, after having been introduced by President Blochman, the entire audience got to its feet and welcomed her with a rousing round of applause.

Miss Sessions, in her characteristically interesting and humorous talk, took us with her through Italy, France, Holland, England and Switzerland—stopping enroute at many delightful garden spots—and visiting the Heemstede Flower Show in Holland and the Royal Horticultural Exhibit in London. Miss Sessions had very thoughtfully procured all available photographs of the displays at both shows, and these were passed around through the audience while she related her experiences and impressions of the various exhibits.

From the Chelsea Show she took us up into the Alps, and supplemented her description of many Alpine wild flowers she had seen, with photographs and paintings of these charming plants. In closing she related in her entertaining way how she had been "taken in" on several occasions by oddly colored roses and statice which later inspection proved had obtained their unique shades by having had their stems immersed in a powerful dye. On this humorous note Miss Sessions closed what all agreed was one of the most delightful and instructive addresses it has been the privilege of the Association to hear.

### PERENNIALS

#### Herbaceous Calceolarias

(F. G. Langtoft).—Beautiful as these plants are when in bloom, and simple enough to cultivate, there are still not a few who consider them as requiring a deal of heat, and, consequently, make the mistake of keeping them in close conditions, which speedily bring green-fly, and do much to ensure these showy subjects having a bad name, whereas, beyond their being raised in heat, and given a brief period in the greenhouse after transplanting, they are best served when they have been potted by being removed to a cold frame and kept there until cool nights in September make it advisable to bring them indoors. There are those, too, who consider it early enough if seed is sown in heat in July, but if sturdy plants are wanted then it is preferable to give them a longer time in

which to grow, and plants from a May sowing are much more likely to be robust. May, therefore, is the month when seed should be got in, and this should be sown in shallow pans of light soil, scattering the seeds on the surface and just covering them, keeping them in some warm place in the house and shading the pot or pan from bright sun until the seed has germinated, picking the seedlings off into boxes, and finally into 5-inch or 6-inch pots. Use for the last shift some half-rotted manure or a sprinkling of fertilizer to the compost of loam and leaf-mould, transferring them to a cold frame as recommended, and taking care that this is situated in a north aspect, so that the plants may get the benefit of shade in the sweltering days of July and August. Remove the lights as much as possible, and syringe the plants on the evening after a hot day, which assists them considerably. The frame treatment makes them robust. In the autumn a house where it is usual to winter many things for the next year will be sufficient, the enemy during the winter months not being cold so much as damp.—Gardening Illustrated.

When you plant out this fall your Canterbury Bells, seedlings, give them a little wood ashes around the roots, but not too close. They will enjoy this mild stimulant.

#### The Geums

Lady Stratheden is the newest of the Geums to appear in American gardens, and where grown this season has proved very satisfactory. This Geum is really a golden-yellow Mrs. Bradshaw, being in every particular except color a duplicate of the older orange-scarlet variety. Like Mrs. Bradshaw it grows about eighteen inches high, and its rich golden blooms are very useful in making up color schemes.

One of the merits of the Geums is their long blooming season and they can be massed effectively in beds. The flowers wilt quickly, however, when cut, and should be dipped in very hot water or have the ends of the stems charred in a candle flame before they go into vases.

New plants are readily made by division of the roots in the autumn. The plants are not particular about soil, but require considerable moisture. They like the sun, but will grow in partial shade.

Some of the older forms of Geum, like *G. coccineum grandiflorum*, produce light feathery seed pods which are ornamental and which some garden makers prize. Mr. O. M. Pudor, the nurseryman of Puyallup, Wash., reports that these Geums grow well on the Pacific Coast and believes that they will flourish over a large part of the country.—From Horticulture.

### \$10,000 SHIPMENT OF BULBS RECEIVED FOR SAN DIEGO PLANTING

Another record for the port of San Diego went by the board with the unloading of 92 cases of Holland bulbs from the steamer Emma Alexander, Saturday.

This shipment was not only the largest single shipment of bulbs ever received at this port, but also establishes a new record for planting stock, as this entire shipment is to be planted in the coast section between Carlsbad and Del Mar, and will provide foundation stock for greatly increasing the bulb acreage of San Diego county. This shipment came direct from Van Zanten Brothers, Hillegom, Holland, on the Scottish steamer, Lock Gail, to San Pedro. It was reshipped on the Emma Alexander to this port, consigned to Thomas F. McLoughlin, bulb grower of South Coast Park, Encinitas, who will act as local distributor for Van Zanten Brothers.

The shipment is made up of 20,000 narcissus, tulip and hyacinth bulbs of the finest varieties, their value being conservatively estimated at over \$10,000.

The shipment was a little over 30 days on the way, leaving Holland September 5.

The bulb acreage in the coast section of San Diego county is now estimated at about 50 acres.—From San Diego Union.

### ROSES

*Continued from page 13*

disclose a poverty of the land that is shocking and it is hard to understand how any kind of plant could use that other foot such as it is. We must get our rose roots out of the hot soil zone which in light soils may be a foot deep, but we should encourage a spreading root action by making the hole broad and distributing the roots over as much space as possible. It is almost murderous to make a hole down into that hard subsoil and plant in it, it is similar to using a pot without a drainage hole.

There seems to be a good reason in our climate for altering our rose season. We expect our roses to bloom in the spring, *trala*, because that is what they do where all of us came from, but is not this time right now, our spring, the time when the grass starts and the wildflowers grow, the bright days and cool nights with moisture in the air. Left to rest in the summer, the writer's McArthur standards have been pruned and watered and fertilized and they are as promising with new growth as roses could be, and for years they have been full of bloom at or about Christmas; sometimes they miss it by a few days. Why don't we try for outdoor roses at Christ-

mas? Portland cannot have them. The technique would be to rest the bushes through August and September, and at the end of the latter month prune, water thoroughly and fertilize and then give care as in the spring. Some seasons the peak of blooms would arrive early in December, others not till the new year, but roses would come at sometime. The McArthurs spoken of before have been asked to do this season after season and they don't seem to think it an excuse for laying off in the Spring, and they have not weakened perceptibly in fifteen years, a long life for a rose of their class.

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, October, 1925:

State of California, County of San Diego, ss.  
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Alfred D. Robinson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma, Calif.  
2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma Cal., Pres. L. A. Blochman, 3260 First St., San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Mrs. R. C. Rutan, 4738 Kensington, San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appear upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

ALFRED D. ROBINSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, 1925.

HELEN E. SUTTON.

My commission expires May 1929

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